

Oxford Democrat.

No. 35, Volume 7, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, January 4, 1848.

Old Series, No. 45, Volume 16.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
G. W. ELLIOT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,
IN ADVANCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms—
the Proprietor not being accountable for any error
beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.
A reasonable discount will be made for payment in
advance.

Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

From the New York Tribune.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

What mean the miles of glittering wire
Stretched out afar o'er hill and plain,
As if to string some massive lyre
To ring out earth's redeeming strain?

It is a lyre, whose every string
Shall vibrate to the praise of Man;
Such tribute to his genius bring
As ne'er was paid since Time began.

It is the master-piece of Earth—
The climax of all human might—
When Man, forgetful of his birth,
Infinges on Jehovah's right.

It is the path where lightnings fly
Obedient to Man's lordly will,
Who forced them from their native sky,
And chained them down on every hill.

Once they were messengers of God,
And flashed through Heaven's remotest span,
But now they've left their high abode,
To herald out the ways of Man.

No more we'll trust the carrier dove,
Or iron steed, or lagging stage,
But call the lightnings from above,
To spread the news and tell the tale.

They far outsped the rolling Earth,
And put the year of Time aback—
Before the Future has its birth
'Tis past upon the spirit track.

That track—the great highway of Thought—
Where distant nations converse hold;
Ere word is said or deed is wrought,
'Tis whispered round and round the world.

From East to West—from pole to pole—
Wherever Man has pressed the sod—
The every thought of every soul,
Is omnipresent like as God.

It binds the nations all in one,
And thrills its pulse throughout the union,
Till every kingdom, tribe and tongue,
Shall live and act in full communion.

THIS STORY TELLER.

From Nadia's Sunday Times.

The Invisible Marksman.

A group of youngsters, ten years before the Revolution, stood on a level green in New York, with a mark before them, and their fire arms ready. They were on the ground now occupied by Clarkson and a part of Varick streets, but which then formed a part of the open and romantic country. The outskirts of the then a-breviated city, were what may be termed poetically picturesque, made up of rocky, sandy, uneven, but yet elegant grounds, which afforded opportunities for the enjoyment of field sports and the prosecution of other matters, as well as for the agricultural occupations which give men bread. The frequent appearance of Indians, in this quarter, from the time of Peter Stuyvesant down to the period of which we write, created a desire in the young, in all directions, to emulate their skill as marksmen. It was no unusual thing to get hand by shooting the best shot, and many a lot, which is valued, at this day, at thousands of dollars, and affords its owner the means of becoming a season subscriber to the opera, was obtained by striking the bull's eye of a target. The group we call the attention of the reader to, was one of five persons, four of whom were straggling, but the fifth, a gray-haired man, whose ruddy and rugged features, and whose published the fact that his birth-place was Great Britain. He was admitted the mark in the target, and addressing the lad who had made it, and who was leaning carelessly on a rifle, that showed better condition than any other piece on the ground.

"Why, Charles, you are a second Tell, or will be. You must have practiced constantly to have acquired so much proficiency."

"Why, to say the truth, good Locksley," returned the young man to his venerable interlocutor, "I do little else than shoot. My rifle is my mother, wife, and children—though of the latter, I am scarcely old enough to speak. At any rate, (less the rifle) is my banner, for the silver I use, is nearly all produced by her."

"I never saw such unerring aim," remarked the old man, wonderingly.

"It only shows what the inclination, and the constant pursuit of an object will accomplish. One's ambition sometimes runs in strange currents. Mine directs me to excel all persons in shooting. Every mark that my bullet pierces, produces more delight than I can well describe, and if I had my choice of the fame of the greatest general or the greatest marksman of the

world, I would, unhesitatingly, choose to be that of the latter."

While the young man was speaking these words, he loaded his rifle. The old gentleman listened, as he surveyed surrounding objects, and suddenly pointed to a locust tree, upon the extreme end of one of the branches of which sat a robin, that made the vicinity vocal with its song. Pointing to the bird with one hand, and holding a piece of silver money in the other, the old man said—"Now, Charles, this is your reward for that bird."

"I cannot," was the young man's reply.

"Cannot?" exclaimed the old man in a surprised tone—"Why?"

"Because I never kill birds."

"Well, then, the twig that he sits upon is as slender as a quill pen. Can you cut that off?"

Charles Piggot, the young man, nodded in the affirmative, brought his rifle to aim, and pulled the trigger. Red-breast rose into the air, and sailed away, with a strange twitter, while the twig, of which he had made a perch, dropped, in eddying circles to the ground. Charles' young companions raised a loud shout and, at the same time he blushing with pride, received the silver guilder of his skill.

"Humph," muttered old Locksley. "Who ever saw or heard of the like? Why the Indians only do these things, but not with the lead. I say, Charles, you must turn this great talent of yours to account. Never relinquish its practice."

"Not I," exclaimed Piggot, pocketing the silver. "When I die, it will be rifle in hand."

After a few unimportant trials of the substance of the well-riddled target, the party shouldered their arms, and came across the King's Farm, in the city. The scene here described actually occurred, and the last mentioned remark of the young rifleman, was often spoken of, at a later and more interesting period, by his friends and relatives.

Ten years after the time of the above scene, Washington's forces lay encamped on New York and Long Island, awaiting the sanguinary battle in which we lost about 1700 men, and during which, more heroism and bravery was evinced than in any other action that had before taken place on the American Continent.

On the 24th of August, 1776, a small group of riflemen were collected on the road to the Narrows. There was every sign of suffering among them. They were badly clad, uncleanly, and looked as if rest and food were luxuries they had not been indulging in for many a day. Among them was a tall, muscular, fierce-whiskered man, whose brilliant eye and florid complexion, thin lips, and aquiline nose, betokened the earnestness of his feelings, and the firmness of purpose with which he addressed his comrades. He made known his determination to engage in the expected contest to death. Give him a protected post, on which he might remain undiscovered during the action, and he would kill as many of the enemy as he had hairs on his head.

He was the striking, who, ten years before, astonished Locksley, but now how changed! Instead of the mild light which then shone from his eye, the concentrated fires of hatred and revenge, shot their rays from his optics, and he clutched his weapon with the blood-thirsty and wild air supposed to belong to a pirate.

"Why do you hate them Englishmen worse than the rest of us?" asked one. "We love freedom, and are assembled to resist oppression; but you appear to have a personal motive in your actions, seem to thirst for blood."

"Vengeance is sweet," exclaimed Piggot, with a convulsive effort to smother his emotion. "Vengeance is sweet, and I desire it—will have it—even though it cost me my own life."

"Vengeance! vengeance!" said another of the men, named Randall, "what the devil have you to avenge more than I, or each of us?"

"I'll tell you," replied Piggot, the lines in his face deepening and his whole form shuddering with a Mephistophelian outline. "I had an only brother, a lad when I loved better than myself. He was the last remnant of our stock, and I looked upon him as the only being that enabled me to feel I was not a distinctive feature in the community—a piece of humanity alone unshared for. He went to Boston, and there engaged among the patriots who resisted the efforts of the British at Breed's Hill. He was brought down in the early part of the action by a ball, which deprived him of the use of his lower extremities. As he lay in this helpless condition, a British officer, to whom he appealed, looked savagely on, saw a corporal crush out his life with a bayonet. My brother's nearest comrades, witness the murder, gave me the account of it, and told me the officer's words after the boy had pleaded for mercy. These words—they are branded upon my heart—were—'No mercy should be shown to an insurrectionist taken with arms in his hands against his majesty's loyal subjects.' I have heard those words ringing in my ears day and night, ever since; and imagination pictures my brother mangled by and struggling beneath the cruel bayonet that sent his soul to heaven. I have sworn to avenge that murder! Now you can account for the feeling that has given me a character of late, never before sustained by me—that of cruelty. Have I not cause?"

"By God, I think so," exclaimed one of the

riflemen, "and had I half so much I would be worse than you."

"Well, you'll all have a chance of trying the extent of your courage and principles ere long, so let's talk of something else," remarked a tall fellow, whose nasal twang pronounced "Connecticut" plainly.

"Hark!" said Piggot, "the drum calls us in. A truce to all this; let us act not with the mouth; let us make the very name of riflemen dreaded while a red egg harbors in America."

On the following day it was plain, from the movements of the royal forces, and from the preparations made by the American commander and his officers, that a battle was near at hand. All that day and night the utmost activity prevailed, while the American army evinced the greatest courage and alacrity. When Lord Howe landed at Gravesend Bay, near Fort Hamilton, every man was ready to receive him. A description of the battle would be superfluous. We will, therefore, narrate our incident, under the presumption, that of the battle, itself, our readers need not be informed.

The first of the action occurred with the riflemen, near where we now find that beautiful resting place for the peaceful dead—Greenwood Cemetery. It was the left wing of the royalists, under Col. Grant, assumed this position, while the right and center occupied other memorable ground. The carnage of that day—the terrors, the cruelties, the recklessness, and desperation of that battle, fought with the utmost desperation by both parties—were almost beyond belief. In close proximity to the cemetery, is a creek. Its waters were dyed in the best blood of Americans, who were moved down without a hope of escape by the artillery. Not only companies, but regiments were destroyed in this manner—the Marylanders in particular. While death was being apportioned here so terribly, a strip of woods not far distant was quite as dreadful to the British. From every trunk, log, protection, or shelter of any kind, the riflemen poured forth their appalling showers. The old adage, "every bullet has its billet," was fully verified, for it was not once in twenty times that a shot failed. The utmost conservation prevailed with regard to this mode of fighting. Indignation was also manifested by the royal officers.

"By Heavens, Baxter," said one officer to another, as they met, "look how our men fall, and not a hope of punishing their murderers. As well seek to thread the mazes of a labyrinth as this light and open wood in safety. See, there falls another officer."

Scarcely had he finished his speech, ere a ball whistled so close to his ear that he felt it.

"Good God," said Baxter, pale with excessive agitation, "this is the most cowardly species of warfare I ever encountered. We must get out of this ground, or else make up our minds to be buried here."

"We dare not—cannot stir without orders—We have our place assigned, and must not vacate it. And yet it is dreadful to stand here, comparatively idle, and be shot down like sparrows."

Men were falling here and there in every direction, while the din of battle was heard with never any combatant might turn.

Now and then a rifleman was dislodged and killed; but the invisible foe remained as numerous and serviceable to the cause of liberty as ever. On the outskirts of the wood—or rather in a sort of clearing made by the hand of nature—was a tall oak tree, as stately and dignified as George Washington. Within three hundred yards of this tree was a circle of English soldiers, dead, and almost all marked in the forehead, or about the breast, by a single shot.

At intervals the sharp crack of a rifle was distinguished above all other sounds, and it was surely followed by the immolation of a victim. This had been observed with trembling, by both officers and privates, during an hour or more; and what was also palpable, was that the unobtrusive of dissolution picked off the company officers in preference to the men in the ranks. The shots at last became so frequent and rapid that search was instituted to ascertain their source. It could not be found. Like the great plume of Mum among the Austrians, the invisible marksman became the talk of the whole of the left line, and ultimately the matter reached the ears of Grant.

"Order out a platoon, instantly," cried he to one of his aids, "and let it be held in readiness to make short work of all found engaged in this assassin-like method of combat. Pause not until this lurking foe is dislodged and rendered powerless."

This order was communicated to the proper personage, and a second search was instituted. The file of men detailed to the duty of the search were led by a captain remarkable for his height; and when they came within musket-range of the tall tree, the sharp ringing report, so terrible, was the precursor of his death. A corporal saw the smoke, and noticed a situation among the branches. With a keener eye and quicker perception than the rest, and being, withal, an old soldier, who had seen service on other fields where England had deluged in a cruel soil with the best blood of its human offspring, he at once guessed the whereabouts of the invisible marksman. The moment he communicated his discovery to the rest, there was a

speedy retreat indicated towards the platoon. This body at once dashed towards the towering oak, and halted within musket shot.

"That for your leader," shouted a voice from among the branches; and true to the marksman's purpose, the ball entered the brain of the ill-fated commander. A yell of rage was uttered as the officer next in command stepped up, and paused a moment.

"That for the nearest man on the right!" exclaimed the voice, and again the victim bit the dust.

"Now, men," cried the British, waving his sword with frantic excitement over his head—"Now, men, fire—fire, I say before he has time to re-load again."

The volley startled the echoes of the heights, and the muskets belched forth their contents in flame and smoke. A few twigs dropped from the tree, but the tenet was, to every one, seemingly unharmed.

"No," he spoke, in a sonorous and deep voice, that was distinctly heard, and had something unearthly in its tones—"No, not yet. I luck three devils, by my tally, to make up the amount devoted to the god of vengeance—Here is for one."

A cavalry soldier was passing by; his horse had taken fright and could not be checked. Once more the fatal rifle uttered its death song, and the alarmed steed fled riderless on his way.

"Burn the tree down," exclaimed one of the men. "Fire can be communicated to the trunk easily."

"Will you undertake the deed?" inquired the commander, with a sneer.

"I will," replied the man. "Tear some wadding from your coats and give it to me."

They complied with his request, and delivered to him with alacrity what they procured from their well padded garments. He now became the lion of the field, as the riflemen had been. Every eye centered on the private as he made up a loose parcel of inflammable stuff. A pile of the driest branches was next obtained and broken into respectable brush faggots. The private then fired the wadding with the lock of his musket and a little powder, and fanned it into a blaze. With the lighted mass in one hand and the bundle of brush in the other he started manfully for the tree—the platoon followed him a few paces, and almost imperceptibly narrowing the distance between themselves and the riflemen. The private reached the foot of the tree, and with eager haste threw down his faggots and fired them. As he was rising from his stooping posture, the occupant of the branches made himself, for the first time, visible. With his feet firmly clenched among the boughs, he allowed his body, as quick as thought, to depend over, and, taking aim with his weapon, pulled the trigger. The daring private sprang up and fell over upon his back while his feet scattered the mass which he had intended would have made the tree the American's funeral pile.

"Brother, my oath is fulfilled! I have appeased the angry demon that called for the recompense of your slaughter. Now, then," continued the riflemen, who was no other, as the reader may have anticipated, than Charles Piggot—"Now, then, take good aim and bring me down. I am out of ammunition, have killed as many of you as I had determined to, and have no further cause for remaining here. Fire! and if one shot in proportion to five hits me, you are better handlers of fire arms than I think you."

The soldiers were evidently won to favor him by his intrepidity. He was entirely divested of clothing, excepting a short pair of yellow breeches. His feet, legs, body, and head, were destitute of covering, but begrimed with powder, smoke, dust and perspiration. As he looked down upon the men from the tree, (the descendant and near relative who gives us these facts, says) he was, even in this miserable plight a commanding and admiration claiming picture. There was some hesitation in the platoon when Piggot commanded them to bring him down, and the men looked to their officer as if for further instruction. The officer was "amused to the melting mood," nor could he have succumbed to any feeling of compassion consistently with his duty or his aspirations as a true Englishman. The memory of his brethren was to be wedded to some retributive act worthy of their bloody destinies and he gave the signal for the last effort in the scene of Piggot's enacting. They fired as he shouted—"I die satisfied! Brother, I meet you without shame" and he pitched over, away in the branches a moment, and then dropped heavily, a senseless clod, upon the ground.

The word was soon given that the invisible foe, whom they had all feared, was punished; and ere that eventful act (to Washington) disastrous battle was concluded, no one who wore a red coat, or fingered his majesty's pay, wasted a second's thought upon poor Charles Piggot.

When the wounded were picked up and the dead buried—a duty performed by the inhabitants and the English—Piggot's body was found where it had fallen. A hole, called by courtesy a grave, was scooped out for its reception at the foot of the oak. The vile—the unerring vengeance rifle—was so firmly clenched in the left hand that it could not be removed, but was buried with him. Thus the thoughtless unintentional prediction to the old Albion slanderer, Locksley, that Charley would "die with his rifle in his hand," was too truly and literally accomplished.

Not many years ago, (we have not the exact date,) an old tree in the vicinity we have mentioned was uprooted in a heavy gale, and along with its massive roots, which were wrenched from the ground, came the dark, discolored, mouldy semblance of a man's skeleton. Upon looking around in the mould, the curious also found the remnants of a long rifle. The old inhabitants, who had heard the story of the "unerring marksman," at once concluded that they had found Piggot's skeleton, and that the prostrated oak was the one from the top of which he had so bravely thinned the ranks of freedom's opponents. The bare supposition entitled the relics to a grave with military honors, and a monument. There is no death so glorious as that honorably met on the battle ground of liberty, and no character so noble as that of the active, practical patriot.

There are still rifles like Piggot's in the United States; but far distant be the day whereon they shall be called to do execution among men whose consanguinity is too plain to warrant us in estimating them as a race, or the members of a nation distinct from ourselves or our country.

A CHECK CASHED.

During one of the late trips of one of the splendid steamboats from Boston to New York, considerable amusement was afforded to the passengers by a joke played off on a Frenchman, who was on board.

Monsieur was standing at the bar lighting a cigar, when a friend of ours, who loves fun as much as he does any thing else, came up and called for a glass "something"—at the same time throwing down what he supposed at the time to be, a half dollar, but in reality one of those brass checks which are given to the passengers when they place their trunks and other plunder in charge of the baggage-master. The bar-keeper smiled, and remarked that that would be paying rather too much for a drink; which the Frenchman overhearing, exclaimed, "Too much, begar, zat is dam leetle for too much—why zat am noting but von leetle piece of vat sal call brass."

Our friend saw that some amusement might be got up at short notice, and determined to "put the Frenchman through." Taking up the check, he gave the bar-keeper a six-pence, and turning to Monsieur, he smilingly assured him that it would be folly to pay that (holding up the brass check) for it is worth four shillings.

"Ah ha! is zat so fact?" said the Frenchman.

"True as the newspapers," replied our amiable friend—"I could sell mine directly for half a dollar; and if I knew where to buy another at that price I should be glad to do so."

"You would buy one ozer bit of brass, like zat or like zis?" said Monsieur, drawing from his pocket the check he had received for his trunk.

"Certainly I would. Come, I will give you fifty cents for yours."

"Take him, dere him is," said the Frenchman, handing over his check and receiving a half dollar in exchange.

Our friend walked away, and the Frenchman went to the bar and took a glass of absinthe, pocketed three-and-six-pence change, and strolled away, humming an air from the opera of "La Juive." At length the boat approached the docks and cabins, desiring the passengers to step forward and select their baggage. Our Frenchman followed, or rather was carried along, by the crowd of people, and stood tightly jammed up in the midst of them, watching with considerable curiosity, but without understanding it, the whole system of calling the numbers of the checks and handing over the baggage.

At length he was left almost alone, wondering why his "leetle trunk" was not forthcoming. The number had been called two or three times—it had been thrown on one side. At last he discovered it, and cried out, "Ah! ze dam ron away box—dare him are at last, begar. Give him to me, Monsieur Baggage—sil vous plait."

"Is this yours?" asked the baggage-master, whom our friend who had bought the check had put up to the trick.

"Yes, dat is him zis a little hair on his top—you give him to me."

"Where's your check?"

"Shleck, vat is zat check?"

"That piece of brass I gave you."

"Oh! ah! yes—I comprends bien now. Ah, zat vos sluck—good—I have sole him for half a dollar. But never mind de check, give me my trunk."

"Sold your check, eh! What, for half a dollar. Well, I suppose you know best; but I should think that was hardly enough for your trunk alone without its contents."

"For zat trunk and ze contents! vat zat folly you talk about my trunk and ze contents!"

"Why only that you sold your trunk, and all that's in it, when you sold that check."

"Zas is von grand lie, begar. I never sell my trunk. Mon Dieu, zere is von, two, tree, several hundred dollars in him, viz my boots, two coats, my shirts, cravats, and all zat. By zat I swear I never sell him, not for noting at all," cried the Frenchman, first becoming furious.

The baggage-master was firm, and refused to

give the trunk up except to the holder of the check. The Frenchman raved, swore, and almost fanned at the month, when he saw the buyer of his check coolly approach the spot, accompanied by two porters, to one of whom he pointed out his own baggage, while producing the purchased check, he desired the other to follow him with the Frenchman's trunk. Monsieur's rage now knew no bounds, and it was really to prevent him from jumping overboard, or doing some other desperate act, that the buyer of the check put an end to the scene on the Frenchman's refunding the fifty cents.

A FORCIBLE ILLUSTRATION. A clergyman, in a country church, had been, in the course of his sermon, expounding the nature of miracles. No sooner had the service ended, than one of his congregation, a bluff farmer, approached him, and begged to thank him for much that he had learned in attending to his discourse, but hoped that his reverence would pardon him for asking for some further elucidation of the meaning of a miracle; nothing that he had then heard having tended to enlighten his ignorance of the nature of such an occurrence. The divine immediately assented, requesting the farmer to wait in the porch till the congregation had dispersed. In the porch accordingly did Giles station himself, happy in the hope of the solution of such a mystery, and was anxiously watching the departure of the last loiterers in the church-yard, when he was literally "taken all aback" by a tremendous salute in the rear, from the well directed and vigorously applied foot of the pastor, who, in reply to the mingled expressions of pain and wonder which burst from his astonished disciple, mildly inquired, "whether what he had then received had hurt him and caused him any pain?" "Hurt me! hurt me most roundly!" rejoined the farmer. "Then," said the clergyman, in most significant manner, "all I can tell you is, that it would have been a miracle if it had not."

The following from the Cincinnati Signal, is a very decided "hit."

MORE BULL-DOGS BY THE HORNS!—ANOTHER "\$1,000 OFFERED."—JOE SMITH AND HIS COUSIN FOG.—Mr. Editor.—As my celebrated Cousin, Fog Smith, offers a thousand dollars bet that his "Durham Bull" would walk quicker than House's Printing Telegraph could transmit a thousand words from Boston to New York, I consider it due to our double relationship, (through the Smith and Humbug families) to sustain my distinguished kinsman, by another thousand dollars bet of the "same sort"—precisely.

Therefore I, Joe Smith, of Salt River, Kentucky, (formerly from Penobscot, down East) hereby offer to bet my old Bull dog, Towzer, worth a thousand dollars any day; and "more too," that Fog's "Durham Bull" can walk not only between New York and Boston, but actually cross the "Mountings" into old Kentucky, before meeting any chapp green enough to fancy that any message of a "thousand words," could be sent by House's or any other Telegraph across Fog's Boston Line, so long as Fog himself is near it, provided it is for the joint interest of the Smith and Humbug families to find the "wires cut" before the lightning was half through its business.

My old Bull-dog is a "real teatser," and barks equal to Fog himself. He can devour snakes, I'll tell you! But 'any way,' for the honor of the united families of Smith and Humbug, I hereby offer to bet another thousand, (payable in Bull-dogs) that I, Joe Smith, will whip my weight in wild cats, if any chump in all creation, doubts that Fog and I are full-blooded cousins, particularly through the "Humbug" branch of the small family of "Smiths," though I must say Fog is RATHER more of a "Humbug" than your humble servant.

JOE SMITH.

A LEGAL JOKE. The New York News is answerable for the following good 'un—

Not long since, while the Supreme Court was in session in Providence, during the trial of the criminal docket, the jailer was ordered to bring in a number of prisoners; just as he arrived at the head of the stairs, he was met by one of the judges coming out of the room, and who by the way, has a taste for fun at suitable times.

"Why, doctor," said the judge, in a low voice, "I am astonished to find you keeping such bad company."

"Oh, judge," replied the doctor, in a very quiet way, "I don't mind it, as they are the invited guests of the Supreme Court."

The judge walked down stairs, enjoying a hearty laugh.

OUT OF ITS LINE. "Cato, has you read de papers lately?"

"What you mean, colored man?"

"I ax you in dis 'tickle manner becase I see dey advertise for a gemmen ob color to work en a farm."

"Go'way, black man! I is in de politics line."

A WITTY PREACHER. When Dr. Sherlock was appointed Dean of St. Paul's, he was applied to, (as was usual,) to let part of the visits for the reception of wine; which, however, he refused, observing that he was resolved not to be accused of preaching over his liquor.

From the Boston Post
PARTIES IN MEXICO.

The absence of all semblance of stability in the national councils of Mexico is attributable to the existence of at least five organized and active parties, whose constantly changing combinations are incompatible with continuity of authority in the same set of men for a period of time sufficient for the formation and execution of any general system of governmental measures.

These parties are, first, the priesthood, and their dependents, and is called the church party. They will not with any party, who will guarantee the church property and tenures and ecclesiastical laws, which, in a great degree, render them independent of the general laws of the land.

Second, the aristocracy, partial to England, and in favor of monarchy. Many of them are interested in the government debts to the English, and by corrupt arrangements have swollen them in amount, and share in this advantage derivable from their augmentation.

Third, the Moderados, moderate republicans favorable to a constitution embracing some of the principal features of that of the United States, but willing that the church should enjoy a portion of their present privileges, and that the Catholic shall remain the state religion. Many of them have an interest in ecclesiastical tenures.

Fourth, the Puros, whose views approximate to pure democracy. The constitution of the United States is their model. They are in favor of abolishing all privileges, and diverting the church property to purposes of general education.

Fifth, the army, or rather the officers of the army, who are but pensioners on the government, appointed without reference to past military services, or any expectation that they render any such service. Few of them are "military men," in point of fact. The soldiers are *payanos*, brought of their masters, by the government that happens to be in existence, and paid for in governments securities, or occasionally in cash.

The Puros, not being numerous, have not the means of raising troops in this way, and therefore, not being able to control the army, do every thing they can to cause its destruction, or its employment on foreign service. Hence, the Puros favored the continuation of the war against Texas. They also look to the convulsions arising from the war with the United States as favorable to their object of forming a coalition with the Moderados, and obtaining the control of the government, and securing more democratic institutions than the aristocracy are willing to have adopted. A considerable portion of the more enterprising foreigners as favorable to such a coalition.

The church, Moderados, Puros and foreigners are united in regarding the army, as at present officered on the system of privilege and pension, as a useless and expensive institution, and care not how soon it is annihilated in the present war. But the church will not combine with the Puros against the organization of the army, because by strengthening the Puros in any manner the church will endanger its own privileges. The aristocracy, however, regard the army as an instrument with which they may yet succeed in crushing the Moderados and Puros, and establishing a monarchy. Santa Anna did not favor the views, and hence he was overthrown, and superseded by Paredes, who did; and the church offered to the aristocracy twenty millions of dollars to corrupt the army, and induce it to support the scheme of a monarchy, in which the church privileges were to be secured. The Puros and liberals generally, being opposed to monarchy, applied to the few general officers in the army, who were supposed to favor republican principles, for assistance. Those officers replied that the army must be diverted from the course marked out by the monarchical coalition; by employment in the field against a foreign enemy, until Santa Anna should be brought back. Upon his return, the liberals of all kinds would unite, place Santa Anna at the head of the government, make peace, form a new constitution, reorganize the army, and dismiss the officers. A member of the liberals communicated these arrangements to the U. S. government.

The fact that the return of Santa Anna was not opposed by the United States government led the Paredes party to infer that the intrigues of the liberals had something to do with his return, and he was denounced accordingly. Upon surveying the ground before him, Santa Anna saw that the liberals were the weakest party, and he joined the other coalition, but still with views favorable to peace. Finding Santa Anna in the hands of the church and aristocratic party, the liberals determined to drive him into continuing the war. Hence the army was charged with cowardice, and with having exhausted vast sums of money without accomplishing any results. The charges of corruption and cowardice were directed against them. Every defeat was attributed to this cause, and the army was thus stung into engagements, which were hastening its own annihilation.

Santa Anna had to give up the reins, and was succeeded by Pena y Pena, a Moderado, against whom the church and aristocrats made a successful rally, by charging upon him an attempt to change the organization of the army. Pena gives place to Anaya, to hold the presidency till Jan. 8th, the main object of his appointment being to preserve the fragments of the army, under Gen. Lombardini, and to employ them in resisting the apprehended movements of the liberals, who are now under.

Now Santa Anna is playing into the hands of the liberals by demanding more men, and the coalition cannot spare them. If the liberals can raise the 5000 men that Santa Anna has called for, they will be that supply of men in putting down the coalition that has placed Anaya in power. If they succeed in gaining their object and maintain their ascendancy, peace with the

United States will be speedily made. But so long as suspicions exist that the army will be used for the establishment of monarchy, so long will the liberals be able to create such agitations as will prevent a peace.

We gather these facts from a conversation we recently had with an officer who fought all the way from Vera Cruz to the Hills of the Montezumas, and has just returned from the fields of victory.

MEXICAN NEWS.

From the New Orleans Picayune Extra, Dec. 22. The British West India mail steamer Teviot, Lt. P. Hast, R. N. commander, arrived at Ship Island harbour at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th inst. in four days from Vera Cruz. By this arrival we have dates from the city of Mexico of the 14th of this month. Gen. Patterson had reached the city of Mexico, having left a garrison at Rio Frio, where a permanent depot is to be made. A train left the city of Mexico on the 9th inst. for Vera Cruz, under command of Gen. Twiggs. Gen. Pillow is coming down with it. Gen. Scott is said to have issued an order making a new assignment of brigades to Generals Smith and Caldwell and Col. Riley.

The Mexican Congress had a quorum on Monday, the 6th of December which is the latest date we have yet come across from Queretaro. The Star says many deputies were absent. The correspondent of the Monitor thinks the new congress will do no better than the past. Nothing of the least interest was done on Monday.

The government was occupied with the regulation of the army. A decree was about to be issued on the subject, contemplating the number of the standing army at twenty thousand men.

Our correspondent's letter there was some design entertained of sending a Mexican commissioner to Washington to solicit the appointment of commissioners to meet at Havana, and arrange the terms of a treaty of peace.

The steamer Portland, Capt. Spinnery, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 15th inst. after a terrible passage, during which a hundred horses were thrown overboard.

The Monitor states that Gen. Paredes had had an interview with Father Jurata, the notorious guerrilla chief at Telencingo and that they resolved on calling in the aid and intervention of European powers in the affairs of Mexico. Paredes is viewed with distrust by all parties, and cannot command, among the native Mexicans, even a decent corporal's guard.

Mexico, Dec. 13, 1847.—A discovery was made on Thursday in the convent of San Domingo, in this city. Some of the troops who arrived with Gen. Patterson were quartered there and turning over an old desk that was left in one of the rooms, found it contained some fifteen thousand dollars in silver and gold. This led to a further search, and in one of the cells a large quantity of clothing and ammunition was found which was removed to the quartermaster's department.

About 6 o'clock on Saturday night, Mr. Doyle, the English Charge d'Affaires, arrived from Vera Cruz in the diligence, escorted by Capt. Fairchild, of the Louisiana rangers, and about thirty six men. They brought neither letters nor papers, however, but last night the English courier arrived, with a full budget. Capt. F. informs me that there cannot be less than twelve thousand men on the road up here, and that Gen. Butler would be in Puebla yesterday (Sunday) with seven thousand men. The Ohio regiment is encamped at Rio Frio, under Col. Irwin, together with one company of Illinois dragoons, under Capt. Little, numbering in all about six hundred men. There are seven companies of the Ohio regiment there, the other four being at Puebla. This encampment is, doubtless, intended to be permanent, as the men were building themselves houses.

It is calculated that in their incursions into the state of San Luis over four hundred Mexicans have been killed by the Indians, a great number of captives made, and numberless atrocities committed. In one engagement the Mexicans had fifty infantry and thirty dragoons engaged. The party was completely cut to pieces, only eight of the dragoons escaping with their lives, and five of these being wounded. Another engagement took place between the Indians and one hundred dragoons of the 4th regiment of cavalry, which were marching from Metahuala to join Gen. Avalos. The fight occurred at Mingole, and the dragoons were completely routed, seventy being killed, among whom were Col. Latastida and several other officers.

Arrest of Generals Worth and Pillow.—Under date of Vera Cruz, Dec. 11, the correspondent of the Delta gives the circumstances as follows:—

"Two letters emanating from the American camp, published in the United States, have been read by General Scott. In an order published to the army he decided who wrote them, and impeached the honor of the two generals enlisted in those letters. One of the two generals, Pillow, denies, in a card published in Mexico, the authorship of the letter attributed to him by Gen. Scott. This other general, Worth, prefers charges against Scott, arrests him for contempt. Gen. Pillow was arrested because he appealed from an opinion of Scott, requesting the latter to transmit the appeal to the secretary of war. Scott refused in a hasty manner, whereupon the former remarked, 'I will do it.' 'Then I arrest you, sir,' was Scott's reply. So matters stand at last dates. The army is excited, and if we may judge from what we hear at this distance, more than a moiety of it sympathizes with the generals sought to be disgraced. It is said that on a visit to the theatre by Gen. Pillow, an audience of over three thousand being present, received three hearty cheers.

Immediately after which the audience gave three more for Gen. Worth."

For these statements the Delta says it assumes no responsibility.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 10. Yesterday being Sunday I rode to the Paseo Nuevo, and was agreeably surprised to see the large number of Indians present. The Paseo was thronged with carriages, private and public, each of which contained two or three lovely señoritas. The fair damsels are fast losing their fear of the "barbarians of the north." About one half the officers of our army were also there, most of them mounted on their splendid American chargers, among whom I noticed Generals Worth and Pierce. To-day Capt. Sanderson, of the Mounted Rifles, discovered the whole apparatus and machinery which had been used in casting cannon near Molino del Rey. They have been sought after a great deal, and their discovery reflect a great deal of credit on the gallant captain. This afternoon about five o'clock, a greaser was whipped in the plaza. He had attempted to kill one of our soldiers and was sentenced to receive one hundred lashes—twenty five in every Monday for a month. Nearly ten thousand Mexicans were in the plaza, and as soon as the whipping commenced they began to throw stones. About a dozen of our dragoons, however, charged upon the mob, when they dispersed in all directions. The greaser was then whipped and taken back to the guard house.

Capt. O'Brien, who lost the two guns at Buena Vista, which were retaken at Churubusco, asked for a court of inquiry upon the matter, although he was known to have behaved in the handsomest manner. The court was held in February last, and the following is its opinion.

"The court is unanimously of the opinion that the conduct of Capt. O'Brien, during the whole time was bold and intrepid, and deserving of the highest commendation. The firm stand made by him in the afternoon, by which he sacrificed his whole section, contributed largely to the success of the day, if it did not save us from disaster."

Major Lane to a friend in Saltillo, dated Encantada, Nov. 22.—"We had a fight yesterday with 120 Camanches. The red devils got wind of our approach and were formed in battle order and held array, to receive us. I ordered a charge, and we dashed into them in gallant style. They received us in good order, but were soon put to flight, and we kept up a running fight with them for two miles or more, killing thirty and wounding many others. We pressed upon their mountain ponies so close, that they finally dismounted and took to the mountains on foot, and the pursuit was given up. Our poor friend, W. H. Bell, was killed in the charge, and McClarty and two other Camanches on my ground. I start for Paredes to-morrow, with my whole command, again in pursuit of the Indians, who, we understand, are in large force in that neighborhood—some say 600 strong. They have been devastating the settlements, killing the Mexican *hombres*, and carrying off the women. This you know, is unchristianlike, and we go to show our gallantry in defence of the fair."

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.
Fifteen days later from Europe. By the Empire of Saturday, we have the following news:—

The Steamer Hibernia, Capt. Rytie, arrived at her moorings at the Custom Dock Saturday morning, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 4th, and London to the 3d last.

The Hibernia had encountered severe gales and has had a hasty passage.

CORN MARKET dull: best western Flour 21s and 20s. Corn 32 and 28s per quarter.

Cotton market depressed: common lard and many matters more promising.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest to 6 per cent. There is more confidence among the commercial men. Funds are steady.

The state of Ireland is truly frightful. The land reeks with assassinations from one end to the other.

In Switzerland, the civil war has been virtually terminated by the surrender of Lucerne to the troops of the federalists. The Sonderbund is dissolved, and thus the hopes of the Jesuits are wholly frustrated.

The affairs of Italy are in a fair way for adjustment.

The Pope opened the new Council of State at the Vatican, and his speech has elicited unanimous approbation.

The Royal Bank of England, the stoppage of which caused so much excitement a short time since, has resumed business under favorable circumstances.

The Asiatic Cholera is stated to have advanced to the Prussian frontiers.

POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC.—The New York Herald says: "It understands from an authentic and reliable source, that there is every probability of an ambassador of the highest rank being sent from this country to the Court of Rome, instead of an inferior mission as was first proposed, and that Chief Justice Taney may be the ambassador, with an outfit of nine thousand dollars a year, provided he accept the appointment."

Gen. Taylor has impressed the satisfaction derived from the resolves of a democratic convention in Penn. The resolves nominated him for the Presidency.

Gen. Taylor, though personally a seceder, says he is not opposed to the moderate use of spirituous liquors.

OHIO LEGISLATURE. In the Senate this morning, a petition was presented by Mr. Reemelin, asking that Thomas Corwin, the Mexican Senator from Ohio, be called home, and imprisoned for his treason to his country. Mr. Johnson, (who a few days since voted to receive and refer to a standing committee a petition asking the legislature to declare the Union dissolved,) objected to its reception, and on that question a debate ensued, which involved the whole war question. The debate was of thrilling interest, and the whig allies of Mexico in the Senate—the defenders of Corwin, Deleno, and a few more of the same sort—by their looks showed that the hot shot poured into them by Messrs. Burns, Reemelin, Archbold and Ollis, were aimed with effect. Columbus Statesman.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAINE, JANUARY 4, 1848.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

DEATH OF HON. JOHN FAIRFIELD.

The Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD is no more! He died at his lodgings in the city of Washington on Friday, the 8th ult.

On the morning of that day he was in his usual health, and met his friends with his accustomed cheerfulness and cordiality. At noon he submitted to a surgical operation, to which, with undoubting confidence, he had looked for relief from an infirmity under which he labored. His physical energies were not equal to his fortitude and courage. His system sank under the unabated anguish which followed, and at twenty minutes before eight o'clock in the evening, in the full possession of his mind, he breathed his last. Scarcely had the friends that were with him anticipated danger, when his pure spirit took its flight.

Governor FAIRFIELD was born at Saco, in the County of York, in this State, January 29, 1797, and was therefore 51 years old.

THE NEW YEAR.

Since our last, we have witnessed the exit of the old, and the advent of a new year. We have advanced another step along the shores of time towards the confines of eternity. Our constantly decaying frames, and frequent and sudden cesses of mortality, remind us of the shortness of time and the nearness of dissolution. Soon, too soon, must the "silver cords be loosed," which bind us to this mundane sphere, and the golden bowls broken, which contain the rich wines of earthly ties and friendships. But we do not intend to moralize; yet such reflections as these, are "like the memory of joys that are past, pleasant, though mournful in the soul." We cannot forbear, however, to refer to the mournful fact that so many of the patriotic and heroic have fallen within the last year; yet we have much to be thankful for, our country prospers, the Great Sovereign of the Universe does all things well, and will secure to all his creatures final good. Ex-Gov. WRIGHT, the great and good, and Ex-Gov. FAIRFIELD, the amiable and beloved, alas! how soon, how unexpectedly have they gone to their long rest. These things seem against us, but we are not without hope. But it is not best to dwell too long upon the dark side; therefore, we will take this occasion to offer some remarks by way of advice to the subjects therein mentioned. They may follow it not, as they may, in their finite wisdom, see fit; it is entirely gratuitous. And we wish them a happy New Year, feeling sure that our desires will be gratified, on condition that they regard our advice.

We would recommend to lawyers to involve their neighbors by their encouragement, in no suits in which they themselves would not wish to be involved, and never pay more than seven-fifths per cent. for the very poorest demands—as for good ones, there are none in the market; to doctors, to prescribe nothing for their patients which they themselves would not like to swallow, to be not so over-anxious to kill a disease as to kill the patient with it, and let quacks kill themselves; to clergymen, to preach nothing but what they can practice, and practice what they preach—not to be too zealous in their regard for the female members of their churches, nor over zealous lest their churches become more narrow contracted and arbitrary than themselves,—to spare the country, lest its enemies destroy it, and spare not them, to legislators, to keep an eye single to the interests of the whole people, and have less thought for number one and monopolists; do not legislate too much; to politicians, to be honest, set forth their own proper flag, even if it be the black flag of infidelity; hang out your banner upon the outer wall, and it will do no harm, but may do good by misleading the people; to all "pompous politicians," not to fire their quills at random; to bankers and speculators, to be as honest as infants, or, our families, we defend ourselves, they can, pay specie for their notes, and not be so avaricious and grasping as to expect notes all have to destroy the aggressor. It is not retaliation, nor inconsistent with the Gospel of peace, to all denunciations, to practice more liberality towards those who differ from them, especially in matters of which means of securing peace; and he who would Limb, than to lose the whole body. We must run away with their civility, by asking insulting questions; to Rail Road speculators and ultra friends of internal improvements, never to take the world as it is, and not as we would have it, and when so played that we must suffer of two evils it is always well to choose the less.

For instance, citizens on our frontiers, climbing up, they fall under *cabra* decisions, are attacked by an *hunted* savages, it would be better, more in the spirit of humanity, to kill them, than to prevent them without, in herding their own praise—this last advice is also applicable to some naval papers; to those who are engaged in "teaching the young lions, how to go to *fi*, to be sure that they take good care in committing depredations and wrongs the lowest seat, make it their motto upon us, and offer no resistance, and step by step, *go up higher*, and the Master will soon step would increase them, and continue to *go up higher*, to those who build trample upon our rights, until he destroyed our country."—*Id.*

Some persons, to be in a qu following Res "Resolved, present unright regarding and that we seek its speed. The questi or Political? that it is one body whose judgment, whether it is ple test will laugs. Relig It relates to o in the sight of cause God re his favor, and relation of m This constitu of a Politici of a Politici to man's duty our actions, of the Govern pens to be l vidualy or c or censures t ures, is a P does this R belonged li to both. I "We a regarding it ple." This censure and Government erise of on most exclus powers. Al why this par is the fact t that of a Re at their Su summer. I "order," I er have see language as ed to presu highly insult to call this foundation o important, c that there is ways been v doctrines, r righteousness over them, from a cer celebrated A Whig breth I will simpli ly unsuccess ocrats with d of toleratio to find fault Government ed or curial of their religi gross into this Resolut lers of this tale of Bel The last "We will b speedily rec will meet, a every Dem a sentence be any little will as oil t more the If these ad one to this a wooden n Query, was struck, diary, or, would any or Religion?

Many in their opposition to the war, even to the war of self-defence, seem to adopt the doctrine of non-resistance, and suppose that it is taught in the Bible. But no such doctrine is found there. Christ opposed the doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, the doctrine of retaliation; but not the doctrine of self-defence. God has given every thing that he has created the means of self-defence, and of course with the intention that they should be improved. It is their duty then to promptly use the means God has given us, never recalcitrating to his will. Now if we indulge in a vindictive and revengeful spirit, and seek to injure another, simply because he injured us, when by a *five* people. Now that even the means of subsistence is at hazard, and the sacred asylum of our dwellings is laid no longer inviolable, silence would be a crime, and resistance a virtue of the first magnitude."—*Boston Centinel.*

If the petitions do not produce a relaxation or removal of the embargo, the people ought immediately to assume a higher tone."—*Id.*

"It is better to suffer the amputation of a limb, than to lose the whole body. We must prepare for the operation. Wherefore is New England asleep—wherefore does she stammer to the oppression of enemies at the South? Have we no Moses, who is inspired by the God of our Fathers, and will lead us out of Egypt?"—*Boston Gazette.*

"Like true Spaniards, we are the most servile to those who most insult us." True patriotism, thank God, still glows, still blazes, like a scorching England. Here it smelts of alien. But Great Britain must have the *morning* world to save herself."—*Centinel*, Aug. 13, 1803.

"ANY MAN WHO LENDS HIS AGNEY TO THE GOVERNMENT AT THE PRESENT TIME, WILL FORFEIT ALL CLAIM TO COMMON COUNTRY."—*Id.*

"THE UNION HAS BEEN LONG SINCE VI-

uncomfortable seats, lest their children and scholars, for want of exercise, have the rickets; lest they should discover too many faults in each other; to those who want to get married, to never count the cost, unless they can find no one to have them, then that is the only remedy; and finally, and of the most importance, we would recommend to all, as they value their temporal happiness, to PAY THE PRINTER, and especially THE PRINTER OF THE DEMOCRAT, to have some pride and interest in the County Paper, and if it is not what you wish, give it sufficient encouragement, and it shall be as good as the best. We might extend these remarks much further, but we forbear, lest we be thought a dealer in too strong beer.

But, to our Democratic friends: The present is an important crisis in the history of our country. Revolution has followed revolution in rapid succession; and Truth has not lingered, but has been on the march, and still makes rapid strides. Our country under the influence of Democratic principles, has prospered greatly, all things considered, beyond precedent—yet the responsibility of the Democratic party never was greater than at the present time. They have advocated and do now promulgate great truths—truths which will never die, though the party prove recreant, and yet whose progress will be accelerated or retarded in proportion to the fidelity and zeal with which the party adhere to and advocate them. Nothing can remain stationary. The Democratic party is the party of progress as well as of humanity; and it is bound by every consideration of just and sound policy, to be true to the great principles it proposes to teach. And in this we wish it great success; and to its friends of all classes, farmers, mechanics, and all, we say, "God grant you may be happy now, and always, not only this year, but through all the years of your lives."

WHIG COMPLAINTS.
The Whig presses continue to berate and misrepresent the President's annual message. One calls it too long, and another complains that it did not say more. They talk of the "unholy, cruel and disgraceful war." Of a "lawless soldiery," and abuse all who are connected with it, except the enemy, and then advocate the claims of its heroes to the Presidency. The Belfast Signal accuses Mr. Polk of withholding "the medal of praise," due to the heroes of this "execrable war." "The heroic achievements of Taylor and of Scott," says the Signal, "are passed over in silence;" and then it inquires, "What President before so selfish as not to afford the medal of praise which gallant spirits deserve? What enemies would not Madison have bestowed upon the hero of Buena Vista?" In his message would have been made for posterity the first record of the gallant old General's bravery and virtue. And so according to the Signal, the "gallant spirits" of a "lawless soldiery," are deserving of a "medal of praise;" and even Madison himself would have approved of the war in bestowing encomiums upon its heroes, and made for posterity a record of this "execrable war;" and thus perpetuating the disgrace of the nation to the end of time; and because Mr. Polk has not done the same thing, epithets, "most vile," are heaped upon him. In reference to the praise of Mr. Polk, bestowed upon the heroes of the war, whoever will be at the trouble of referring to the twelfth paragraph of the message, will see that he has, by the highest praise upon "officers and men, regulars and volunteers," though he did not designate the heroes by name, they being well known to the people, and that the statements of the Signal are entirely unfounded. Yet this Signal talks of "political degeneracy," as though it was as pure and truthful as the angels when it is itself in the lowest depths of "degeneracy," and its only consolation is that it can fall no lower.

NON-RESISTANCE.
Many in their opposition to the war, even to the war of self-defence, seem to adopt the doctrine of non-resistance, and suppose that it is taught in the Bible. But no such doctrine is found there. Christ opposed the doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, the doctrine of retaliation; but not the doctrine of self-defence. God has given every thing that he has created the means of self-defence, and of course with the intention that they should be improved. It is their duty then to promptly use the means God has given us, never recalcitrating to his will. Now if we indulge in a vindictive and revengeful spirit, and seek to injure another, simply because he injured us, when by a *five* people. Now that even the means of subsistence is at hazard, and the sacred asylum of our dwellings is laid no longer inviolable, silence would be a crime, and resistance a virtue of the first magnitude."—*Boston Centinel.*

If the petitions do not produce a relaxation or removal of the embargo, the people ought immediately to assume a higher tone."—*Id.*

"It is better to suffer the amputation of a limb, than to lose the whole body. We must prepare for the operation. Wherefore is New England asleep—wherefore does she stammer to the oppression of enemies at the South? Have we no Moses, who is inspired by the God of our Fathers, and will lead us out of Egypt?"—*Boston Gazette.*

"Like true Spaniards, we are the most servile to those who most insult us." True patriotism, thank God, still glows, still blazes, like a scorching England. Here it smelts of alien. But Great Britain must have the *morning* world to save herself."—*Centinel*, Aug. 13, 1803.

"ANY MAN WHO LENDS HIS AGNEY TO THE GOVERNMENT AT THE PRESENT TIME, WILL FORFEIT ALL CLAIM TO COMMON COUNTRY."—*Id.*

"THE UNION HAS BEEN LONG SINCE VI-

norance and oppression, like herself; and to this evil, what in comparison is the expense of millions of money, and the loss of thousands of lives, or even the destruction of the whole of Mexico? It is our duty then to engage in the work of self-defence whenever our rights and safety demand it. We are not to be revengeful and cruel, neither are we to make unnecessary sacrifice of life, but we must secure our own safety,—and when the foe is conquered and no longer resists, treat him as a friend and neighbor. To deny this, and oppose self-defence, even if to do this, it becomes necessary to go to war, and sacrifice human life, is to oppose all government, all law and order. Christ never did this, nor did he teach his disciples to rebel against their government, even if it went to war. Did we believe the Gospel taught the doctrine of non-retaliation, we should think differently, but we do not believe the Gospel is opposed to common sense. Let us take the world as it is, do the best we can to make it better, and eventually, perhaps, it will become so improved that all wars will cease.

Last week we made a few strictures upon an address made by a committee of Boston clergymen to "Christian women," (not Widows, as misprinted in the caption to our article,) and promised to give a few more quotations from the address, and compare them with a few of the wise sayings made against Jefferson and Madison, to show that a similar spirit exists now that existed in their time, against the Democracy of our country. The committee, after speaking of the expense of the war, and of "heaps of dead bodies, and of ruins which mark the track of our armies," inquires—

"Whether as Christians we shall any longer permit the gains of our industry, the inheritances of our children to be thus infamously swallowed up in working woe to our fellow man."

Speaking of "our accumulated injustice to Mexico," which the address declares "has been overrun by our forces, and her children butchered while fighting to preserve her rights and her honor," it asks, "can we pardon ourselves, or be pardoned by God and Humanity, unless we interpose?"

Again—"As the basest appeals are made to the cupidity of a voracious age, as soldiers released from their dreadful trade return upon us, corrupted by the camp, and unfitted by their profession for the regular pursuits of life, as a low ambition is stimulated, and denagogues rouse, by appeals to reckless patriotism, the passions of the mob—is it not mournfully evident that the public conscience is becoming paralyzed?"

"Will not republican simplicity give way to aristocratic assumptions? * * * despotism supplant our free institutions?"

In allusion to political parties, it says, "their leaders," (does the address mean whig leaders?) "are too often made compromising by the least office and bribes of preferment; venal presses," (does it mean whig presses?) "misrepresent the common sense and purest feelings of the community; public sins, already committed, drag us down to deepening iniquity; mere tampering with injustice involves the certainty of deeds at which untainted conscience stands aghast—events are even now speeding on, which unless arrested, may overwhelm this once upright Republic in disastrous convulsions." * * * "Has not the history of the last few years sufficiently taught us that *timidity* on the part of the good has thrown the destinies of the United States into the hands of the wicked? Let decision and firmness reclaim what *timidity* has lost." * * "Let us hold meetings of Christians to sign and circulate. Protests against this war of slave-holding usurpation."

The above is true to the spirit of the Tory and federal press and clergymen before and to the end of the late war. We have room for but a few examples now—others and more to the point hereafter.

"Give ear no longer to the siren voice of democracy, and *Jefferism* liberty. It is a cursed doctrine of delusion, adapted by traitors, and recommended by sycophants."

Jefferson—a man with the dagger of *jefferism* first gave the stab to your liberties."

"With submission almost amounting to criminality, we have suffered privations and restrictions never before expected of, or endured by a free people. Now that even the means of subsistence is at hazard, and the sacred asylum of our dwellings is laid no longer inviolable, silence would be a crime, and resistance a virtue of the first magnitude."—*Boston Centinel.*

If the petitions do not produce a relaxation or removal of the embargo, the people ought immediately to assume a higher tone."—*Id.*

"It is better to suffer the amputation of a limb, than to lose the whole body. We must prepare for the operation. Wherefore is New England asleep—wherefore does she stammer to the oppression of enemies at the South? Have we no Moses, who is inspired by the God of our Fathers, and will lead us out of Egypt?"—*Boston Gazette.*

"Like true Spaniards, we are the most servile to those who most insult us." True patriotism, thank God, still glows, still blazes, like a scorching England. Here it smelts of alien. But Great Britain must have the *morning* world to save herself."—*Centinel*, Aug. 13, 1803.

"ANY MAN WHO LENDS HIS AGNEY TO THE GOVERNMENT AT THE PRESENT TIME, WILL FORFEIT ALL CLAIM TO COMMON COUNTRY."—*Id.*

"THE UNION HAS BEEN LONG SINCE VI-

Some persons, to be in a qu following Res "Resolved, present unright regarding and that we seek its speed. The questi or Political? that it is one body whose judgment, whether it is ple test will laugs. Relig It relates to o in the sight of cause God re his favor, and relation of m This constitu of a Politici of a Politici to man's duty our actions, of the Govern pens to be l vidualy or c or censures t ures, is a P does this R belonged li to both. I "We a regarding it ple." This censure and Government erise of on most exclus powers. Al why this par is the fact t that of a Re at their Su summer. I "order," I er have see language as ed to presu highly insult to call this foundation o important, c that there is ways been v doctrines, r righteousness over them, from a cer celebrated A Whig breth I will simpli ly unsuccess ocrats with d of toleratio to find fault Government ed or curial of their religi gross into this Resolut lers of this tale of Bel The last "We will b speedily rec will meet, a every Dem a sentence be any little will as oil t more the If these ad one to this a wooden n Query, was struck, diary, or, would any or Religion?

Many in their opposition to the war, even to the war of self-defence, seem to adopt the doctrine of non-resistance, and suppose that it is taught in the Bible. But no such doctrine is found there. Christ opposed the doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, the doctrine of retaliation; but not the doctrine of self-defence. God has given every thing that he has created the means of self-defence, and of course with the intention that they should be improved. It is their duty then to promptly use the means God has given us, never recalcitrating to his will. Now if we indulge in a vindictive and revengeful spirit, and seek to injure another, simply because he injured us, when by a *five* people. Now that even the means of subsistence is at hazard, and the sacred asylum of our dwellings is laid no longer inviolable, silence would be a crime, and resistance a virtue of the first magnitude."—*Boston Centinel.*

If the petitions do not produce a relaxation or removal of the embargo, the people ought immediately to assume a higher tone."—*Id.*

"It is better to suffer the amputation of a limb, than to lose the whole body. We must prepare for the operation. Wherefore is New England asleep—wherefore does she stammer to the oppression of enemies at the South? Have we no Moses, who is inspired by the God of our Fathers, and will lead us out of Egypt?"—*Boston Gazette.*

"Like true Spaniards, we are the most servile to those who most insult us." True patriotism, thank God, still glows, still blazes, like a scorching England. Here it smelts of alien. But Great Britain must have the *morning* world to save herself."—*Centinel*, Aug. 13, 1803.

"ANY MAN WHO LENDS HIS AGNEY TO THE GOVERNMENT AT THE PRESENT TIME, WILL FORFEIT ALL CLAIM TO COMMON COUNTRY."—*Id.*

"THE UNION HAS BEEN LONG SINCE VI-

Some persons, to be in a qu following Res "Resolved, present unright regarding and that we seek its speed. The questi or Political? that it is one body whose judgment, whether it is ple test will laugs. Relig It relates to o in the sight of cause God re his favor, and relation of m This constitu of a Politici of a Politici to man's duty our actions, of the Govern pens to be l vidualy or c or censures t ures, is a P does this R belonged li to both. I "We a regarding it ple." This censure and Government erise of on most exclus powers. Al why this par is the fact t that of a Re at their Su summer. I "order," I er have see language as ed to presu highly insult to call this foundation o important, c that there is ways been v doctrines, r righteousness over them, from a cer celebrated A Whig breth I will simpli ly unsuccess ocrats with d of toleratio to find fault Government ed or curial of their religi gross into this Resolut lers of this tale of Bel The last "We will b speedily rec

TUALLY DISSOLVED; AND IT IS FULL TIME THAT THIS PART OF THE DISUNITED STATES SHOULD TAKE CARE OF ITSELF.—Rev. J. S. Gardner, of Boston, April 9, 1812.

THE LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THAT RESOLVE.

Some persons, well meaning, no doubt, seem to be in a quandary about the character of the following Resolution:

"Resolved, That we look with abhorrence on the present unrighteous war in which our country is engaged, regarding it as disgraceful to a Christian people, and that we will by prayer and all lawful means seek its speedy termination."

The question is, is this Resolution Religious or Political? Everybody takes it for granted that it is one or the other; and almost everybody whose zeal has not run away with their judgment, considers it equally objectionable, whether it is deemed one or the other.

A single test will place this Resolution where it belongs. Religion is man's duty to his Maker. It relates to our actions, whether right or wrong, in the sight of Heaven. Every act we do, because God requires it, and because we wish for his favor, and which has reference only to the relation of man to his Maker, is a Religious act. This constitutes religious principle, and is the foundation of all our Religious conduct.

Politics, or Political Economy, has reference to man's duty to his Government. It relates to our actions, whether right or wrong, in the sight of the Government, which in our country happens to be the people. Every act we do individually or collectively, which directly approves or censures the Government in any of its measures, is a Political act. In this view, where does this Resolution belong? I should say it belongs literally to neither, alone; but partly to both. It is both Religious and Political.

It says, "We abhor the present unrighteous war—regarding it as disgraceful to a Christian people." This is Political, because it undertakes to censure and condemn directly an act of the Government which was passed while in the exercise of one of its highest, most responsible, most exclusive and most legitimate political powers. Another good and sufficient reason why this part of the Resolution is not Religious, is the fact that the language is identical with that of a Resolution passed by the Whig party at their State Convention in this State, last summer. I know the Whigs are tender on "order," "decency," and "religion," but I never have seen the first Whig who claimed that language as "religious." And I may be allowed to presume that they would feel themselves highly insulted if they could not be permitted to call this language *political*, as it is the only foundation of their faith. In passing, it may be important, though not essentially so, to state that there is a Party whose sympathies have always been with the modern Whigs, and whose doctrines, principles, politics or rather self-righteousness, and bitterness, "stick-out" all over them, like the unmentionable projections from a certain inoffensive, lovely, and justly celebrated animal, who do not agree with their Whig-brothers, but insist that this is Religious. I will simply express the hope, although entirely unnecessary, that the Whigs as well as Democrats will allow this party the greatest degree of toleration; for it is this Religious rigidity of theirs to fault with and condemn the acts of their Government, should in any manner be infringed or curtailed, it would take away just so much of their religious faith; and if by the exercise of gross intolerance, we should call the whole of this Resolution Political, I fear most of the members of this party would present a fearful spectacle of Religious emptiness.

The last part of the Resolution, which says—"We will by prayer and lawful means seek its speedy termination," is all right enough, and will meet, as it ever has, the hearty approval of every Democrat. I am very sorry to see such a sentence in such company; because, if there be any sincerity in the first, I am fearful there is but little in the last. They mingle about as well as oil and water—the more you mix them the more they want mixed.

If these plain principles and remarks should aid one in giving the right latitude and longitude to this Resolution, I think it will be worthy a wooden monument, if nothing better.

Query. If the word War, in this Resolution, was stricken out, and Tariff, Bank, Harbor, Judiciary, or any one of these words inserted, would anybody ask whether it was Political or Religious? Cost.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS'S FUNERAL was attended by both houses of Congress, preceded by their officers, members of the cabinet, officers of the government and of the army and navy, foreign ministers and citizens.

IS YOUR LIVER DISEASED? You may find relief if you will try in time. Our agent has just received the following:

New Jersey, Burlington, Oct. 25, 1847.
MR. SETH W. FOWLER.—Dear Sir,—I am well aware that persons of every age and sex and condition in life, in every part of the country have used, and been benefited by

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. My own life has been saved by it. My father's and my mother's have both been cured. My father, mother, and a sister, died with that fatal disease. For some years, I had been predisposed to it myself. About one year ago I was quite sick for a number of weeks, confined to my bed, when the pain in my side would allow me to lay. My physician pronounced my disease Liver Complaint; my liver was very much enlarged, I raised blood several times—the pain in my side was so severe that the cars passing in the street by the door affected me—I was cupped, bled, and had various other remedies applied, but all to no purpose: I got no relief. At last my physician said he could not cure me. I expected to die soon, but provisionally I heard of, and obtained a bottle of your Balsam, which relieved me at once. I was encouraged to persevere in using it, until I took four or five bottles, which saved my life and cured me. My health is now good. For Liver Complaints I believe it is most certain cure. Signed, MARTHA A. BETHUNE.

THE GRAND JURY OF BOSTON have found a bill of indictment against Geo. Miller, the Broker, for forgery. He plead "not guilty," and promptly gave bonds in the sum of \$10,000 for his appearance for trial.

Scene at the Menagerie. Columbus, the enormous elephant belonging to Raymond & Waring, was the actor in an exciting scene yesterday, about 1 o'clock. William Kelly, the keeper, was cleaning and preparing the animal for the afternoon exhibition, when the chain with which he is fastened being loose, he walked towards the ring. As he did not stop when spoken to, the keeper used his goad, and so irritated the animal that he turned and made two passes at the unfortunate man, tossing him for some distance. He fell in front of a cage, containing a hyena and wolf, and this, as well as a stove in front of it, was overturned by the enraged animal, while making a third pass. The cage fell upon Kelly, fracturing both of his legs, the right one being so severely crushed that amputation was subsequently found to be necessary. After this the elephant returned towards the ring, but

was driven back to his recess by the powerful dogs belonging to the establishment; but this increased his rage, and he vented it in breaking up the cage, and the animals it contained were set at liberty. He then reentered the ring, where he caused some damage to the railing. By dropping a noosed rope into the ring from the dome of the building, his forefeet became entangled in it, and thus crippled, the keepers succeeded in driving him into the small gateway near the western door of Walnut street, where his power for mischief was prevented by fastening his tusks by a chain to his forefeet, and the use of the harpoon accomplished his submission.

Here Driesbach then took the matter in hand, and at his command, the animal proceeded to the ring and gave proof of his good humor being restored by the most implicit obedience. Having thus proved that he possessed the same power over the elephant that he is known to have in taming other beasts, Herr Driesbach mounted on the recumbent animal and delivered the following address:

"Gentlemen—Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking, I feel impelled to say that this is the proudest day of my life. Napoleon and other great men have their monuments in stone—I have mine in a conquered living elephant. Gentlemen, the animal is entirely subdued, and the performance at the menagerie will be continued as usual."

A cannon was procured, charged with canister, and stationed in front of the building, on Walnut street, to be ready for any emergency. The affair occurred when a few persons were in the building—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

THE LAST MESSAGE. The following is a just tribute paid by an able man in an extract of a letter to the editor of the Union.

"What a noble message the President has given us, on the harbor bill. Its diction is eloquent and beautiful, and its facts and logic conclusive and irresistible. Although always opposed to the policy of internal improvements by the national government, and approving of the vetoes of all former bills for that purpose, I never before read a veto message which, in my opinion, placed the policy of the democratic party in relation to that subject, upon clear and irrefragable ground. The President has now done it. The policy of permitting the States to levy tonnage duties upon vessels entering their ports and rivers, for the purpose of improving them, is the true constitutional ground. It is clear, tangible and obvious to the simplest understanding; and is irresistibly strengthened by the fact that it was the policy of the government for more than thirty years after the constitution was adopted. I will only add, that in my judgment, the late veto message is the ablest of all the very able messages of Mr. Polk. He deserves the thanks and gratitude of the country for laying down the only doctrine which can save the people of the United States from a deluge of expenditures and taxes, and a huge national debt, which they will never be able to pay, but which will crush and oppress them and their posterity as long as the republic shall exist—as the people of the governments of Europe are oppressed with taxation growing out of their national debt."

A WORD OF CAUTION.—On all occasions of festivity and joy, when we are all prone to indulge in the good things of this life, and not unfrequently to excess, let us not forget that the pleasures of the table, when enjoyed beyond the bounds of prudence, are always at the expense of health. To such, however, as are inadvertently led into excess, the Indian Vegetable Pills will be found the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying off all the complaints which arise from irregularity of diet—because they cleanse the stomach and bowels from these bilious humors which are the cause of headache, giddiness, sick stomach, sour belchings, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, and many other distressing complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, and purify the blood, and therefore give the health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive pain of every description from the body.

Beware of counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safe course is to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

The genuine for sale by CHAS. H. CROCKER, Paris Hill, (Charles) Durdell, Oxford; Joseph H. Wardwell, Rumford; J. Blake & Co., Turner; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; J. Condliffe, Livermore; Hiram Himes, Hartford; Caleb Besse, Woodstock, and J. Howe, Norway.

New England Office, 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

IS YOUR LIVER DISEASED? You may find relief if you will try in time. Our agent has just received the following:

New Jersey, Burlington, Oct. 25, 1847.
MR. SETH W. FOWLER.—Dear Sir,—I am well aware that persons of every age and sex and condition in life, in every part of the country have used, and been benefited by

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. My own life has been saved by it. My father's and my mother's have both been cured. My father, mother, and a sister, died with that fatal disease. For some years, I had been predisposed to it myself. About one year ago I was quite sick for a number of weeks, confined to my bed, when the pain in my side would allow me to lay. My physician pronounced my disease Liver Complaint; my liver was very much enlarged, I raised blood several times—the pain in my side was so severe that the cars passing in the street by the door affected me—I was cupped, bled, and had various other remedies applied, but all to no purpose: I got no relief. At last my physician said he could not cure me. I expected to die soon, but provisionally I heard of, and obtained a bottle of your Balsam, which relieved me at once. I was encouraged to persevere in using it, until I took four or five bottles, which saved my life and cured me. My health is now good. For Liver Complaints I believe it is most certain cure. Signed, MARTHA A. BETHUNE.

THE GRAND JURY OF BOSTON have found a bill of indictment against Geo. Miller, the Broker, for forgery. He plead "not guilty," and promptly gave bonds in the sum of \$10,000 for his appearance for trial.

Scene at the Menagerie. Columbus, the enormous elephant belonging to Raymond & Waring, was the actor in an exciting scene yesterday, about 1 o'clock. William Kelly, the keeper, was cleaning and preparing the animal for the afternoon exhibition, when the chain with which he is fastened being loose, he walked towards the ring. As he did not stop when spoken to, the keeper used his goad, and so irritated the animal that he turned and made two passes at the unfortunate man, tossing him for some distance. He fell in front of a cage, containing a hyena and wolf, and this, as well as a stove in front of it, was overturned by the enraged animal, while making a third pass. The cage fell upon Kelly, fracturing both of his legs, the right one being so severely crushed that amputation was subsequently found to be necessary. After this the elephant returned towards the ring, but

was driven back to his recess by the powerful dogs belonging to the establishment; but this increased his rage, and he vented it in breaking up the cage, and the animals it contained were set at liberty. He then reentered the ring, where he caused some damage to the railing. By dropping a noosed rope into the ring from the dome of the building, his forefeet became entangled in it, and thus crippled, the keepers succeeded in driving him into the small gateway near the western door of Walnut street, where his power for mischief was prevented by fastening his tusks by a chain to his forefeet, and the use of the harpoon accomplished his submission.

I am acquainted with Mrs. Betchel—her statement is true. Signed, WHITLAW STOKES, Druggist. Nono genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Angel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION. This disease has the strongest claims upon the attention and sympathy of the physician and philanthropist. The habitual Dyspeptic is truly miserable. His sorrow and anxious countenance his aversion to social enjoyment, his irritability and sullen silence, and the occasional and overwhelming despondency of mind, show him to be the prey of deep and harassing sufferings, of which none but those who have experienced them can form an adequate idea. For Dyspepsia there is no hope; it is dark, discouraging, and cheerless in its progress. It will neither kill the patient nor depart from him. His mouth is parched and feverish, his head confused, and his whole body languid and uncomfortable. His sleep at night is fitful and unrefreshing. He is disturbed by strange fancies and uneasy dreams—while long before morning, he begins to turn from side to side on his uncomfortable pillow. Though restless, he feels a disposition to rise, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according to the directions, and he will find almost immediate relief, and in a very short time a perfect cure. Persons have been cured by their having been to see, but when at length he musters sufficient resolution, he feels such faintness and lassitude, that all motion and business is a burden to him. Let the sufferer use, according

